

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
NORTHERN DIVISION

---

KOURTNEE GREENWOOD, #179 810 \*

Petitioner, \*

v. \* CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:05-CV-733-T

JAMES DELOACH, *et al.*, \*

Respondents. \*

---

**O R D E R**

Respondents filed an answer on August 29, 2005 in accordance with the provisions of Rule 5, *Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts*. (Doc. No. 12.) They contend therein that the present habeas corpus petition is due to be denied because the claims presented by Petitioner provide no basis for relief. Specifically, Respondents argue that Petitioner's claims that: 1) he received ineffective assistance of counsel in his first two post-conviction petitions in regard to the way his newly discovered evidence claim was raised in state courts; 2) he received ineffective assistance of counsel when trial counsel failed to subpoena Jamar Brown to testify; and 3) he received ineffective assistance of counsel because trial counsel did not properly investigate the substance of victim Larry Copeland's testimony by obtaining a copy of his testimony from the first trial which ended in a mistrial, are procedurally barred from review by this court. In support of this argument, Respondents contend that the procedurally defaulted claim was not presented to the state courts in

accordance with the requirements of the state's procedural rules. *See Collier v. Jones*, 901 F.2d 770, 773 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990); *Presnell v. Kemp*, 835 F.2d 1567 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988). Respondents also assert that Petitioner's allegations that: 1) newly discovered material facts require that his sentence be vacated because the State violated his right to compulsory process when it corruptly persuaded a key witness (co-defendant Jamar Brown) not to testify in violation of Petitioner's Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment rights; 2) he received ineffective assistance of counsel when trial counsel failed to subpoena a key witness ("Serillo") which violated his right to confront witnesses in violation of the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments; and 3) he is entitled to an evidentiary hearing on the issue of whether he received ineffective assistance of trial counsel when trial counsel failed to subpoena Jamar Brown to testify at Petitioner's trial, are without merit because they were properly adjudicated on the merits by the state courts. *See Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362, 404-405 (2000). (Doc. No. 12.)

In sum, § 2254(d)(1) places new constraints on the power of a federal court to grant a state prisoner's application for habeas corpus relief with respect to those claims adjudicated on the merits in state court. To prevail on his § 2254 claims, Petitioner must show that a decision by the Alabama state courts "was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States," or "was based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in the light of the evidence

presented in the State court proceeding.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1) & (2);<sup>1</sup> *see Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362, 412-13, 120 S.Ct. 1495 (2000). A state court’s decision can be “contrary to” federal law either (1) if it fails to apply the correct controlling authority, or (2) if it applies the controlling authority to a case involving facts “materially indistinguishable” from those in a controlling case, but nonetheless reaches a different result. *Id.* at 405-06. A state court’s decision can involve an “unreasonable application” of federal law if it either (1) correctly identifies the governing rule but then applies it to a new set of facts in a way that is objectively unreasonable, or (2) extends or fails to extend a clearly established legal principle to a new context in a way that is objectively unreasonable. *Id.* at 407.

A procedural default bars consideration of the merits of a claim unless Petitioner can establish “cause” for the failure to follow the state's procedural rules and show “prejudice” resulting from this failure. *See Wainwright v. Sykes*, 433 U.S. 72 (1977). However, even if Petitioner fails to show cause and prejudice, a procedural default will not preclude a federal court from considering a habeas petitioner's federal constitutional claim where Petitioner is

---

<sup>1</sup>28 U.S.C. § 2254(d) provides that:

An application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court shall not be granted with respect to any claim adjudicated on the merits in State court proceedings unless the adjudication of the claim:

- (1) resulted in a decision contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established, federal law as determined by the Supreme Court; or
- (2) resulted in a decision based on an unreasonable determination of the facts, in light of the evidence presented in the State court proceedings.

able to show that the court's failure to address his claim would result in a "fundamental miscarriage of justice." *Schlup v. Delo*, 513 U.S. 298, 320 (1995); *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478 (1986). The miscarriage of justice exception allows federal courts to address procedurally defaulted claims if Petitioner shows that "a constitutional violation has probably resulted in the conviction of one who is actually innocent." *Carrier*, 477 U.S. at 496.

Accordingly, it is

ORDERED that on or before October 11, 2005 Petitioner may file a response to the answer filed by Respondents. Any pleadings, documents or evidence filed after this date will not be considered by the court except in exceptional circumstances. Petitioner is advised that at any time after October 11, 2005 the court shall "determine whether an evidentiary hearing is required. If it appears that an evidentiary hearing is not required, the [court] shall make such disposition of the petition as justice shall require." Rule 8(a), *Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts*.

Petitioner is instructed that when responding to Respondents' answer he may file sworn affidavits or other documents in support of his claims. Affidavits should set forth specific facts which demonstrate that Petitioner is entitled to relief on the grounds presented in the habeas corpus petition. If documents which have not previously been filed with the court are referred to in the affidavits, sworn or certified copies of those papers must be attached to the affidavits or served with them. When Petitioner attacks Respondents' answer by use of affidavits or other documents, the court will, at the appropriate time, consider whether to

expand the record to include such materials. *See Rule 7, Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts.*

Petitioner is cautioned that in responding to Respondents' assertion that some of his claims for relief are procedurally defaulted he must state specific reasons why he failed to comply with the state's procedural rules or otherwise did not present or pursue these claims in state court either at the trial court level, on appeal, or in available post-conviction proceedings. Petitioner is advised that the reasons presented must be legally sufficient and that the facts surrounding or relating to the reasons for the failure must be stated with specificity. Moreover, if Petitioner claims that this court should address the procedurally defaulted claim under the fundamental miscarriage of justice exception, he must show specific reasons for the application of this exception.

Done this 16<sup>th</sup> day of September 2005.

**/s/ Delores R. Boyd**  
DELORES R. BOYD  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

FOR

VANZETTA PENN MCPHERSON  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE